

## Medical News from the British Empire

### GREAT BRITAIN

From our London Correspondent, January 9, 1926.

For the last two or three months a great deal of public interest has centered round the three following subjects: "The case of Dr. Axham"; "Should doctors write to the Press" and the foundation of the "New Health Society."

The case of Dr. Axham has been discussed in *The Times*, *The Spectator* and many other of the weekly and daily publications. Possibly in some quarters for journalistic purposes the agitation has been fomented, for not one person in a hundred who had heard of Herbert Barker had also heard of his colleague, Axham.

The case in itself from the point of view of medical "law" is perfectly simple: Mr. Axham was found guilty of "covering" in that he had administered anaesthetics for Mr. Herbert Barker, the osteopathist, an unqualified practitioner. Mr. Axham whose qualifications were F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P.E., was warned by the General Medical Council that his conduct would, if persisted in, lead to his name being removed from the register of qualified practitioners kept by the Council. He persisted in his line of conduct, so that in 1911 his name was erased from the register. For some ten years longer Mr. Axham continued in his illegal medical liaison, and then retired from practice. In the meantime both the surgical and medical colleges of which he was a fellow, cancelled their diplomas; so that finally Mr. Axham was not in possession of any registrable qualification.

Recently some of his friends have been advising him to apply to the General Medical Council to have his name replaced there. Even Lord Dawson of Penn and *The Times* have advocated "clemency" in dealing with Mr. Axham.

The lay interest in the case has been very great. Mr. F. B. Shaw, the dramatist has, as usual, rushed in with a clever letter to the press in which he held the General Medical Council up to ridicule. The public, invited to be the judges and critics of the Medical Council, are stimulated to commiserate an old man brutally treated by an autocratic "Trade Union" acting under "obsolete rules."

Probably nine tenths of the public do not know the true facts of the controversy. Mr. Axham is represented as a perfect martyr so anxious to relieve human suffering that he was literally driven to give chloroform for Sir Herbert Barker; his sensitive soul was grieved beyond words to see so much pain, which the "regular" practitioners could not remove. The Medical Council has been represented as a tyrannical and unsympathetic assemblage of pedants. The confusion, misrepresentation, and misplaced sympathy became so widespread, that Mr. Notman King, the registrar of the General Medical Council, had to write to *The Times* to publish the facts. The public will not take the trouble to understand that the General Medical Council registers a man's qualifications to practice, and if he has none there are none

to register. The Council does not enquire by what process or for what reason they were taken away from him.

So prejudiced against the profession have some of the editors and publicists become that Dr. Graham Little, a member of the Council, had to write to *The Times* explaining that unless Mr. Axham's diplomas, or one of them, could be restored to him, the Council could not under statute law replace his name on the register. Since this letter appeared there has been a little less public weeping over the terrible case of this "old and badly dealt with man." He has plenty of friends: a titled K. C. has intimated his willingness to defend Mr. Axham without fee if he will take his case "to a higher court."

The public or rather the press has become very concerned about whether doctors "ought to write for the papers." That medical men are at the present time writing and lecturing on medical topics more frequently than ever before is undoubtedly true. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Sir Ronald Ross, Professor Leonard Hill, Dr. Leonard Williams and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser all write to lay journals concerning matters affecting personal or public health. But none of those advertise themselves, they have no need to, they already occupy their recognized positions in the profession. Other writers have not been so careful or ethically correct. The Medical Council recently removed the names of several practitioners who in their writings have indicated that they are in possession of a cure or remedy for some disease or other. Many hygienists think while the penalty for advertising one's professional ability, directly or indirectly, ought still to be strictly enforced, that the public are nevertheless fully entitled to the latest knowledge regarding anything affecting the national health. If those best qualified to instruct the public may not do so, then incorrect versions of the truth will be immediately provided for them by the lay editors. There is a growing feeling that it is perfectly possible to overdo this professional reticence, and make it difficult for medical men to instruct the public in the latest results of researches in scientific medicine, the knowledge of which would certainly be highly beneficial. In this spirit the "New Health Society" has been founded by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane and been blessed by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

The aims and objects of the Society are, inter alia,—  
"To spread the knowledge of the newer discoveries of science which concern the preservation of health and the prevention of disease. To teach the advantages of right food, fresh air, sunshine and exercise through the medium of newspapers, pamphlets, books, wireless (telephony) and lectures." *The Times* calls the object of this Society, "information without advertisement"; and no one can for a moment doubt that the founders of this New Society are actuated by a disinterested altruism.

D. FRASER HARRIS

## News Items

### GENERAL

#### INTER-STATE POST GRADUATE FOREIGN CLINIC ASSEMBLIES. 1926

The 1926 foreign clinical assemblies given under the direction of the Inter-State Post Graduate Assembly

of North America will cover a territory including the chief university cities of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Belgium. The physicians are going abroad as the result of invitations extended, through this Association, by the leading medical uni-

versities and institutions of the countries to be visited.

The members of the party will sail from New York on April 28th, a few days after the meeting of the American Medical Association at Dallas, Texas, thus, giving the physicians of the party plenty of time to attend that meeting. The large first-class cruising steamer, the "Araguaya" of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line has been chartered to take the party abroad. They will land at Cherbourg and will go at once to Paris where the clinical assemblies start.

Dr. Carl Beck of Chicago, the general secretary for the foreign assemblies is now in Europe completing the arrangements. The cities in which the clinics will be held are as follows: Paris, Rome, Florence, Padua, Milan, Berne, Zurich, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leyden and Brussels. There will be extension assemblies held in many other principal medical centres of Europe following the main assemblies.

The assemblies are open to members of the profession, who are in good standing in their State or Provincial Society with no restriction to territory. This invitation is understood to be extended to the entire medical profession of North America. Admittance to the clinics and privileges of the tour will be protected by the issuing of an admittance ticket or card. This rule will be strictly enforced in order to protect the Association in its membership requirements, which is, that a physician must be in good standing in his State or Provincial Society. We will not be responsible or admit physicians to privileges unless they are members of the group.

The members of the party will be limited to a

number that can be accommodated comfortably in both the clinics and hotels. After careful consideration and consultation with the transportation department and the foreign clinics, this number has been fixed at five hundred, which includes members of the physicians' families. Necessarily this will limit the number of physicians to around three hundred.

It is necessary in order to hold space for the assemblies to send to the office of the Managing-Director, W. B. Peck, Freeport, Illinois, the sum of \$65.0 per person. If for any reason the applicant for space decides that he cannot attend the assemblies, the money will be refunded immediately, if this demand is made as early as six weeks before sailing time. A booklet of information pertaining to the assemblies and prices for same may be secured free of charge by writing the Managing-Director's office.

*Ladies Entertainment:* Besides the extensive sight-seeing and travel features, arrangements are being made for a ladies' entertainment committee in each of the clinic cities. The committees will be composed of the wives of the clinicians and prominent citizens.

The officers of the assemblies are: Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Chief Executive and General Chairman, Rochester, Minn. Dr. Carl Beck, General Secretary, Chicago, Ill. Dr. William B. Peck, Managing-Director, Freeport, Ill. Mr. Reeve Chipman, Manager of Transportation, Boston, Mass.

A second section of the assemblies for a limited number will be conducted during the summer months for those who are unable to take advantage of the April sailing. The members of the party will leave New York S.S. "Pittsburgh" on June 19th, return sailing, August 13th from Antwerp S. S. "Zeeland".

## NOVA SCOTIA

Dr. Robert W. Kenney, of Halifax, has been successful in passing the primary examination for the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Dr. Kenney had a brilliant career at Dalhousie, where he won the University medal in medicine on his graduation in 1924, and his friends are greatly pleased to learn of his latest success. He is a son of Mr. W. W. Kenney, Superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital.

Halifax friends have learned with great satisfaction that Dr. W. J. McNally, who graduated in medicine at Dalhousie in 1922 and has since been pursuing studies at Montreal and Utrecht, has been awarded the diploma in laryngology and otology of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. It is understood that Dr. McNally is the first Canadian to secure this distinction.

Dr. M. D. Morrison, medical officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board, whose interest in historical matters is well known, recently read a delightful paper before the Nova Scotia Historical Society, in which he dealt with the migration of a large number of Scots from the neighborhood of St. Ann's, Victoria County, to New Zealand some sixty-five years ago.

The autumn meeting of the recently organized Western Nova Scotia Medical Society was held at Yarmouth on the third of November, under the presidency of Dr. C. A. Webster. It was decided that the society shall hereafter hold three regular meetings annually. Dr. E. V. Hogan, of Halifax, was the principal speaker. He dealt with surgical technique and procedure, basing his remarks upon the experience of twenty-five years on the surgical staff of the Victoria General Hospital, and giving particular attention to differential diagnosis and operative treatment in acute abdominal conditions. The paper was discussed by Drs. Campbell, Webster, Farrish, Fuller,

LeBlane, Williamson and Melanson, and after Dr. Hogan replied he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Then followed a paper by Dr. C. J. Fox, of Pubnico, who will celebrate his jubilee as a practitioner in a few months. This paper was entitled "Some Early Professional Recollections," and was thoroughly enjoyed. Dr. Fox, also, was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Dr. Hogan, as president of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, felicitated the new organization on the progress it has made and assured it the warm support of the parent society.

The Department of the Public Health announces an unusual prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever in widely separated localities. Most of the cases of both diseases are reported to be of mild type. The vital statistics for the month of August record, 1018 births and 346 deaths, as compared with 1048 births and 494 deaths in August, 1924. The infant mortality rate for August, 1925, was 51.1; for August, 1924, 104.9. The tuberculosis death rate for the month under review was the lowest for many months, and the indications are that this rate for the current year will be lower than any yet recorded. In a recent Bulletin of the Department, reference is made to the general improvement in health conditions during recent years, and tables are presented which show that the greatest gain has been made in countries where public health nurses have been at work for some years.

Mr. George E. Calkin, an old and greatly esteemed resident of Kentville, has presented that town with an extensive tract of land, situated near the Nova Scotia Sanatorium and commanding a beautiful view, for the purposes of a hospital. The gift includes six dwelling houses, one of which is available for immediate use and could be arranged to accommodate twelve patients. The

gift has been accepted by the town and a committee has been appointed to develop a suitable hospital scheme. It has been suggested that the dwelling house be adapted for temporary use pending the erection of a hospital building, and later utilized as a nurses' residence.

The stock of radium at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, has been increased by the recent purchase of 200 milligrams. Half of this amount has been purchased by the hospital and half by the Halifax Dispensary, but all is in the care of and at the disposal of the hospital for treatment purposes.

All those who know of the tremendous burden which has been carried for years by Dr. A. F. Miller, medical superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium at Kentville, and who have marvelled at his ability to maintain so keen an interest in the clinical work of that large institution while engrossed in the administrative detail which has fallen to him, will unite in the hope that a recent organization of the staff will afford him some of the relief he so richly deserves. Mr. E. H. Munro, who was for some time associated with Dr. Miller as his chief engineer, and who showed such excellent executive ability that the people of Kentville took him to be their town manager, has returned to the Sanatorium in the capacity of business manager. As Mr. Munro is already familiar with much of the detail of institutional management, it is felt that he will prove a valuable colleague to Dr. Miller, and that the new arrangement will give the good doctor much more time for the direction of the clinical work for which he is admirably qualified.

A meeting of the Halifax Branch of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, held on December 16th, was rendered notable as it marked the initiation in Halifax of the scheme for extra-mural post graduate instruction of the Canadian Medical Association. As at all other meetings of the present session, there was a large attendance. Dr. John Stewart presented a number of photographs and skiagrams which he had just received from his friend Sir George T. Beatson, of Glasgow, which were of much interest because of the demonstration of the results of operations performed by Lister forty years ago. Dr. Stewart and Sir George were fellow students at Edinburgh, and both were house surgeons

under Lister. In 1885, Lister operated on a man, at King's College Hospital, for multiple tuberculous joint lesions. At the first operation the elbow joint was resected and the right middle finger amputated, while a few weeks later the left knee joint was resected and the left ring finger amputated. In the operation on the knee the patella was removed and the ends of femur, tibia and fibula were united by a single silver wire suture. This man was recently admitted to the Cancer Hospital, Glasgow, for a malignant tumour of the eye lid, and Sir George was thus able to get the photographs and skiagrams. These showed splendid results from Lister's operations, which had enabled the man to continue his work as a cattle drover during all the intervening years. There has been little restriction in the movements of the elbow, while the knee has remained in a position of complete extension with solid union. The silver wire suture is shown intact in the skiagram. Following this presentation, Dr. Routley, the general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, was heard with much pleasure as he described the activities of the Association and outlined the plan for extra-mural post graduate instruction. Dr. J. Appleton Nutter, of Montreal, was then introduced as the first lecturer under the scheme which Dr. Routley had outlined. In discussing "Paralytic Deformities, especially in Childhood," which he illustrated with lantern slides, Dr. Nutter held the attention of the meeting throughout his address, which was delivered admirably and was most instructive. He first dealt with injuries to the nervous structures which occasion the more usual deformities, and explained the need for keeping this damage in mind when considering treatment. The opportunities for medical assistance in the earlier stages, during the period of convalescence and in the chronic stage were very clearly presented, and the importance of conserving the functional activity of muscles and of proper muscle training was emphasized. Consideration was also given to the value of appliances for support, and to the need for judicious attention to anatomical and physiological details in their selection. In respect of operative procedures, Dr. Nutter pointed out the need for thorough investigation and a complete understanding of the consequences before any interference is attempted. The address was of a most practical nature throughout, and very happily presented. The appreciation of the Society was voiced by Drs. Weatherbe, Miller, and the president, Dr. Little.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

The Fredericton city council has agreed to guarantee an issue of bonds by the board of trustees of the Victoria Public Hospital, not exceeding \$10,000, to establish an isolation building.

The New Brunswick government has appointed Dr. W. W. White to succeed Dr. Walker on the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick.

Dr. R. A. Hughes of Moncton, was recently tendered a banquet by his confreres in the medical profession prior to his removal to Saint John where he will continue the practice of his specialty in ear, eye, nose and throat work.

In furtherance of an effort to familiarize the lay public with advances in medicine and to accentuate the advantage of early recourse to medical skill in case of disease, several educational lectures have recently been given at various points in New Brunswick by members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On January 12, Dr. J. M. Barry, of Saint John, spoke to the

Associated Catholic Men's League in Saint John on diabetes with special reference to the value and use of insulin. Earlier in the month, Dr. S. H. McDonald, spoke to one of the larger Catholic men's societies on various medical topics, emphasizing pre-cancerous conditions and the significance of early diagnosis.

In his report to the Society for the prevention of Tuberculosis, Dr. H. A. Farris, Superintendent of the Saint John County Hospital, reported that there had been a decided falling off in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the city of Saint John. This decrease was most marked in children. He attributed this result to the active work of the nurses of the Society and also to the work of the County Hospital.

On January 12, Dr. H. L. Abramson, Provincial Pathologist, appeared before the Fredericton Medical Society at the monthly meeting, and discussed several public health problems.

Dr. W. W. White lectured before the Men's Club of Saint John's Stone Church, December 17, on "Sur-

gery Ancient and Modern." Dr. White's remarks covered his reminiscences extending over a long practice of surgery. He contrasted the pre-antiseptic surgery difficulties with the facilities available to-day; facilities

which assure a comparatively safe course in major surgical operations. Dr. White, always a brilliant speaker, is an able exponent of the place of medicine in our national life.

A. STANLEY KIRKLAND

## QUEBEC

In order to clear up some misunderstanding among the clergy and others regarding the new Act making compulsory the keeping of vital statistics in the province, Dr. Alphonse Lessard, the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, states that this act has been framed for statistical purposes only and it does not cancel the articles of the civil code having reference to the keeping of the registers of the civil status. These will have to be kept in duplicate as heretofore. From January 1st in the present year, clergymen will not report the number of births and marriages and send the death certificates to the Provincial Health Service in Montreal, but they will as soon as possible after the end of each month, fill out and forward them forms supplied by the bureau, in the addressed envelope, marked "Free". The form for deaths has to be filled by the clergyman or by the informant, and the latter will afterwards have the medical part of the form filled and signed by the attending physician and return same duly completed to the clergyman. This procedure can easily be followed in cities, towns and villages, where doctors as a rule, have their offices at a short distance from the churches. For other places where there are no resident physicians, article 139 of the Act distributed to all clergymen states clearly what has to be done in case it is impossible to secure the required certificate from a physician. To facilitate matters as much as possible, forms of death certificates have been sent to all physicians with an explanatory letter advising them to destroy the old forms and use the new ones.

Dr. Auguste Pettit, of the Pasteur Institute, member of the Academy of Medicine of France and Secretary to the Biological Society of Paris, has been invited and has accepted the invitation to take charge of the direction of the tuberculosis research work to be carried on at the University of Montreal in connection with the Dominion-wide programme of tuberculosis research planned by the Research Council of Canada. The programme of tuberculosis research drawn up by the Research Council of Canada is a wide one, covering some years and takes in both human and bovine tuberculosis. The two centres for research will be the University of Montreal and the University of

Toronto, where the work will be carried out in the Connaught Laboratories. Actual details of the programme of research work to be carried out at the University of Montreal will not be arranged until the arrival of Dr. Pettit. An announcement of importance in the treatment of tuberculosis is that 200 beds in the new hospital for incurables, which is being erected at Cartierville, are to be allotted for tuberculosis patients. It is understood that the University of Montreal is to have the medical and scientific direction of the new hospital, which is expected to be ready for occupation in from four to five months.

Concurrent with the decision of the Provincial Government to segregate from the ordinary insane, idiots and the feeble-minded, Orders-in-Council, have been passed by the Cabinet recently, authorizing the issue of \$250,000 worth of bonds by the Baie St. Paul Hospital, and \$550,000 by the Sisters of Charity operating Beauport Asylum, which bonds will be guaranteed as to interest and capital by the government. With this financial assistance the Sisters of Charity will start the erection of a wing to their present properties at Beauport, where provisions will be made to accommodate three hundred feeble-minded who are now cared for in some of the existing asylums or homes; they will be examined by mental experts, and classified into two groups: those who can be educated and those who are incurable.

The Hospital at Baie St. Paul has no reserve room exclusively for idiots of various types; the capacity of this asylum therefore will be doubled, thus providing accommodation for 700 cases. There are at present 350 patients in this institution. The increased space will allow those who are at present in other institutions under less suitable influences to be received and placed under special treatment. This move follows the decision arrived at by Hon. Athanasius David, Provincial Secretary, to segregate the various types of the insane, and bring all under modern methods of treatment. This marks a new era in the handling of the insane in this province with a well devised effort to cure as far as possible those suffering from mental disease.

GEORGE HALL

## MANITOBA

### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WINNIPEG

At the annual meeting held on December 7th Dr. Frank McKinnon was elected President of the staff, Dr. E. H. Alexander, Vice-President, and Dr. O. J. Day, Secretary.

During the past year considerable progress has been made. The departments of the hospital have been reorganized and permanent chiefs-of-staff appointed; Dr. Rorke, chief of medical division; Dr. J. D. McEachern, chief of the surgical division; and Dr. McGillivray chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat division. Dr. Bruce Chown has been appointed path-

ologist, and new and completely equipped laboratories have been installed. Dr. Baldur Olson has organized a small indoor and large outdoor clinic for the investigation and treatment of tuberculosis in children. It is hoped that this will prove the beginning of some effective work along this line. Through the generosity of the Women's Institute a trained dietitian has been made available for assisting in the after care of these children in the home.

Under Dr. Brereton a clinic has been organized for the investigation of the goitre problem.

Weekly ward rounds under the direction of the chiefs-of-staff take place every Monday morning at eleven. There has been a steady increase in the num-

ber of visitors each week, and it is hoped to make these rounds even more valuable to the outside medical man in the future. MITCHELL ROSS

#### MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL EXTENSION

The Sisters of Misericordia have plans under way for notable extensions to their hospital. With the opening of spring, construction will be started on a three storey wing to extend from the north end of the present hospital out to Maryland Street. The first floor of this wing will be taken up with administrative offices, x-ray laboratories, doctors' rooms, and quarters for the interne staff of the hospital. The main office entrance will face on Wolseley Avenue. The second floor will consist of semi-private and private rooms and also a number of private rooms with bath. The third floor will be entirely taken up by operating rooms. The plans call for two major operating rooms and a room for septic cases, two ear, nose and throat operating rooms, and an eye room. This building is to be completed during the present year. Work will also be started immediately on a nurses' home, plans for which are not yet fully decided upon. These extensions will greatly increase the capacity of the Misericordia and will place it in the fore front of well equipped hospitals in Western Canada.

Dr. N. J. Maclean read a paper entitled "Some Problems in the Surgery of the Intestines with Special Reference to the Two Stage Operation," at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Western Surgical Association which met at Wichita, Kansas, on December 18 and 19. Among others presenting papers were: Drs. James T. Case, R. C. Coffey, Donald C. Balfour, Carl Hedblom, Emil G. Beck, H. L. Kretschmer, M. S. Henderson, Leonard Freeman, and Arthur E. Hertzler. Dr. R. E. Coffey of Portland, Oregon, was elected President and Dr. Maclean first Vice-President.

The admissions to the Winnipeg General Hospital for three days—Jan. 4th, 5th, and 6th, were 57, 57, 54 respectively—a total of 168 for the three days. This constituted a record for the General Hospital. Admissions have been particularly heavy in all the city institutions since the new year.

A special quartz glass window has been installed at Ninette Sanatorium. It permits patients to obtain during the winter the same benefits they obtain from outdoor sun baths in the summer. The Ninette Sanatorium is said to be the first on the North American continent to secure this equipment. Quartz glass is manufactured in Switzerland and is quite expensive; Dr. Stewart, the Superintendent, is therefore particularly pleased with the acquisition as the benefits to be derived from it are great.

The Misericordia Hospital has installed a basal metabolism apparatus in its laboratory during the present month.

Dr. J. Ramsay of Minneapolis was an interested visitor in the city in December. Dr. Ramsay is a specialist in pediatrics and came to Winnipeg to investigate conditions and methods at the Children's Hospital. A Children's Hospital is to be erected in

St. Paul during the present year and he hopes to incorporate in it all that is best in those institutions which he has visited. Dr. Ramsay is a Canadian.

A committee of twelve members has been appointed to consider osteopathic legislation. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons: Dr. W. G. Campbell, Dr. W. H. Secord, Dr. J. E. Coulter; Appointed by the Manitoba Medical Association: Dr. J. C. McMillan, Dr. J. S. Poole, Dr. D. G. Ross; Appointed by the Faculty of Medicine: Dr. E. W. Montgomery, Dr. Jas. McKenty, Dr. N. K. McIvor; Appointed by the Winnipeg Medical Society: Dr. E. J. Boardman, Dr. J. D. McEachern, Dr. H. H. Wadge.

The Winnipeg Medical Society offers a prize of \$200.00 for the best essay on any subject in the science or art of medicine. The competition is open to graduates in medicine of not more than five years standing who have resided in Manitoba for the year prior to December 31, 1925. The essays are to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Society not later than April 30, 1926. No prize will be awarded by the Society if in the opinion of the judges sufficient merit is not manifested. A committee of five is to be appointed to make such additional regulations as may be considered necessary for the successful conduct of the competition. It is hoped that a large number of recent graduates will avail themselves of this opportunity to contribute something original and worth while to their chosen profession.

Dr. H. A. McFarlen has been appointed President of the Public School Board of Winnipeg for the present year. It is very commendable that a busy practitioner should be willing to assume so important a public position. It stamps Dr. McFarlen as a good citizen.

Dr. J. C. B. Grant, professor of Anatomy in the University of Manitoba, attended the convocation of the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks on Jan. 14th, where he delivered an address.

At the luncheon of the Winnipeg General Hospital Staff on Jan. 7th., on the eve of his marriage Dr. S. W. Prowse was presented with a silver tankard and also a pair of silver candlesticks for Mrs. Fairbairn the bride-to-be. The address was read by Dr. E. W. Montgomery. Dr. Prowse and Mrs. Fairbairn were married quietly on Jan. 8 and left for an extended trip to California. Mrs. Fairbairn is a sister of Dr. C. H. Aylen (Man. 1915) who is now practicing at Puyallup, Wash.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at Knox Church, Dec. 31 by Prof. F. W. Kerr, when Mary E. Martin superintendent of nurses of the Winnipeg General Hospital, was united in marriage to Hertford Cooper Champ, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Champ left for the South on a short trip, en route to their home in Montreal.

The 1926 Gordon Bell Memorial Lecture is to be given on the evening of April 9 by Dr. Oscar Klotz, Professor of Pathology, University of Toronto. This is the outstanding medical event of the year in Winnipeg.

#### ALBERTA

Dr. K. I. Murray, who has been practicing in Raymond for several years, is now taking post-graduate work in Toronto. He will resume practice elsewhere than in Raymond.

Dr. E. L. Connor of Lethbridge, who has been spend-

ing several months in post graduate studies in Europe, chiefly in Vienna, has returned to Canada and is now studying in Montreal.

Dr. P. M. Campbell of Lethbridge, is spending the winter months in Victoria, B. C. where he hopes

to enjoy to the full the balmy sea breezes, as well as play his favorite game of golf, during all his waking hours of leisure.

Dr. J. K. Bigelow has located in Taber.

Dr. D. R. Fowler, a recent graduate of McGill University, has settled in Magrath where he will practice.

Dr. A. M. Carlyle of Lake Saskatoon has lately been taking post graduate work at the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

Dr. W. D. McPhail of Winnipeg, has settled in Oyen.

Dr. J. H. Egbert, formerly of Lougheed, has moved to Halkirk, where he has taken over the practice of Dr. Welsh, who recently left for the state of Oregon, where he will practice in future.

Dr. A. B. Wickware has removed from Elnora to Huxley.

Dr. A. E. Wickens has returned to Sedgewick from the State of Washington and has taken over the practice which he disposed of some time ago to Dr. A. Ferguson. The latter has gone to England with the intention of engaging in Panel practice.

Dr. N. J. Minnish, until a short time ago, a member of the Medical Department of Alberta University, has commenced practicing at Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Dr. F. W. Gershaw, of Medicine Hat, is now in Ottawa attending the session of Parliament.

At the December elections for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the following members were elected to the Council for the ensuing term of office, viz:—Dr. W. G. Anderson for the Medicine Hat district; Dr. R. Parsons for the Red Deer District, Dr. A. E. Archer for the Lamont—Peace River District; Dr. W. A. Wilson for the Edmonton District. The four former were re-elected.

According to the associate secretary, Mr. W. G. Hunt, of the Alberta Medical Association, much interest has been taken by members of the profession throughout the province, relative to the question of extra mural post graduate work under the recent grant to the Canadian Medical Association. A number have volunteered to assist in this work.

Dr. W. H. McGuffin of Calgary, has returned from the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in which organization he held the office of first vice-president. He had the honour of presiding at several of the general meetings. Dr. McGuffin is President of the Canadian Radiological

Society for the current year. Both of these honours are well deserved and bear testimony not alone to his high repute as a Radiologist, but also to the esteem in which he is held by the members of these scientific bodies.

The Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and of Public Health, in the Farmers' Government, addressed the members of the Calgary Medical Society on January 5th on the subject of some proposed legislative health measures. Following the cool reception of his remarks at the banquet at Edmonton Academy of Medicine, he stated that he wished to set himself right in the minds of the medical profession and this was the main reason for asking permission to give this address.

Dr. John Jackson has resumed practise in Edmonton after an absence of fifteen months in London, Vienna and Prague, where he was engaged in post-graduate work. Dr. Jackson purposes devoting his time mainly to the specialty of surgery.

In the January number of the *Journal* two of the proposed measures were briefly alluded to. According to the Hon. Mr. Hoadley no less than five different provisions will constitute the substance of this legislation, viz:

1. The appointment of an appeal board of laymen who will deal with disciplinary questions of the medical, legal and dental professions which have been passed upon by the administrative bodies, or any of these organizations in which appeal is asked for. The decision of the Board will be final and will do away with a Supreme Court action.

2. The appointment of a full time coroner who will investigate only deaths following operations.

3. Any physician styling himself a "specialist" in any branch of medicine or surgery will have to substantiate his claims.

4. Since there are too many surgical operations, means will be taken to curtail the number.

5. Provision will be made to prevent fee-splitting. From the lively discussion which took place at the meeting, it is evident that some of the measures will be warmly disputed.

The appointment of a board of laymen whose ruling will be supreme and who will hold sway over the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, bodes not well for the future welfare and prestige of the profession in this province.

In what manner surgical operations will be lessened this representative of the Government did not attempt to enlighten his auditors, nor did he say how the pernicious practice of fee-splitting will be done away with.

"Coming events cast their shadows before" and in this connection those who are well informed consider these proposed enactments to be purely political tactics and a bid for a return to power. Of a certainty this betokens a Machiavellian type of state craft and a Rabellaisian type of humour.

F. E. LEARMONTH

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

A meeting of the Fraser Valley Medical Society was held at New Westminster on January 7th, when a good attendance of members listened with great interest to Drs. D. J. Millar, J. Nay and G. B. Murphy on Workmen's Compensation matters. Dr. Millar dealt principally with the Act, showing how the employer and employee are benefited. Dr. Murphy dealt with specific cases and explained how the Board acts and what happens when a workman is injured and reports begin to come

in. Dr. Nay took up the subjects of strained back, hernia, and neurasthenia. Dr. G. T. Wilson, President of the local Society, was chairman.

Dr. W. B. Clarke has relinquished his practice at Surf Inlet and has been succeeded by Dr. H. C. McKenzie.

Dr. E. W. Ewart left Vancouver in the latter part

of December, to act as assistant to Dr. Maxwell, of Ladysmith.

Dr. H. B. Rogers of Chemainus, B. C., President of the No. 6 District Medical Society, left on December 12th, for a well earned month's vacation.

Dr. G. W. Sinclair of New Westminster is at present a patient in the Vancouver General Hospital. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

A meeting of the local members of the B. C. Medical Association Executive was held on January 8th, Dr. W. A. Clarke, Vice President, presiding. A number of important matters were dealt with. The Secretary-Treasurer, in speaking briefly on the work accomplished during 1925, reported a substantial balance at the Bank, and a gratifying increase in paid up membership over 1924.

In reviewing the work of the Executive Secretary's office he stated that during the year, 34 locum tenens had been supplied, 22 permanent positions filled, and three Government grants obtained.

Reports from Dr. T. H. Lennie, Chairman of the Industrial Service Committee, and Dr. Neil M. McNeill, Chairman of the Publicity & Educational Committee, disclosed the great amount of work done by these Committees during the last few months.

For the benefit of those doctors who contemplate attending the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, at Victoria, next June, it may be stated that membership in the Canadian Medical Association, is contingent upon membership in the Provincial Association.

The Victoria Medical Society had as its Luncheon guest on December 31st, at the Empress Hotel, Dr. Mewburn, Professor of Surgery at the Medical Faculty of the University at Edmonton, Alberta. The privilege of attending such a pleasing function was appreciated by all, including Dr. Mewburn, who, in a short racy talk (couched in correct English of which he has been acknowledged the perfect exponent) told stories of the old days at Taplow, when he and his confreres at the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital, achieved such repute for good works. Dr. Mewburn nearly admitted that Taplow had earned some recognition as a War time unit, but modestly passed the bouquets to his co-workers there. Dr. Thomas McPherson, Vice President of Victoria Medical Society; Dr. J. W. Lennox, the President; Colonel Lorne Drum and Colonel David Donald were reminiscent of those days when Colonel Mewburn was helping Canada to make history. It was indeed

a pleasure to entertain such a genial guest and a privilege to honour one whose name was so well known to the medical corps in those years of War.

The January Meeting of the Victoria Medical Society was well attended. Dr. John H. Moore of Victoria, read a paper dealing with the newer conceptions and treatment of "Nephritis." This paper was much appreciated and was followed by a discussion led by Drs. Stuart, Kenning, Leeder and Ridewood. Dr. Kenning had done considerable work along the lines described and added to the details of Dr. Moore's paper.

A general Meeting of all Sub-Committees of the Local Executive to decide on arrangements for 1926 C.M.A. Meeting was held. Dr. Forrest Leeder presiding. Things are all moving towards a successful meeting in Victoria in June of the Canadian Medical Association.

Their many friends in the East will be interested to hear of the appointment of Dr. Wallace Wilson, Dr. Lyall Hodgins and Dr. G. F. Strong to the visiting staff of the Vancouver General Hospital, on the medical side. The appointment is for three years.

We are very sorry to report that Dr. Oliver S. Large met with a very serious accident shortly before Christmas when the automobile in which he was riding crashed into a street car. Dr. Large sustained a fracture of the sternum and several very severe cuts about the face. He is still confined to bed but we understand he is progressing favourably.

Dr. Fred Robertson left on Christmas Day for Ontario to visit his old home there, after which he will proceed to New York for post graduate study.

Dr. G. F. Strong gave a very interesting paper on "Cardiac Pain" at a special meeting of the Vancouver Medical Association held on January 5th. An excellent discussion followed the reading of Dr. Strong's paper.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Medical Association on December 10th the medical officers of the Workmen's Compensation Board in Vancouver, Drs. D. J. Millar, J. Nay and G. B. Murphy, explained the workings of the medical activities of the Board in the Province of B. C. An account of this meeting appears in the January number of the Vancouver Medical Association Bulletin.

Owing to the Canadian Medical Association meeting at Victoria in June, this year's Summer School Clinics of the V. M. Association will be held in the first week of September.

J. E. CAMPBELL

## UNITED STATES

Dr. Arthur Macdonald, the Congressional Apartments, Washington, D. C., writes that the bill below has been endorsed by the leading medical, legal and religious organizations of the United States. It has been twice reported on favourably by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, but failed of passage through delay. Dr. MacDonald thinks it high time that a rigid scientific study of the individuals producing these evils be inaugurated by our Government. The proposition is to spend \$110,000 per annum to combat by the latest methods known to science, this annual drain upon the American people.

A Bill to Establish a Laboratory for the Study of the Abnormal Classes.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled.*

That there be established a laboratory in the De-

partment of ————— for the study of the abnormal classes, and the work shall include both laboratory investigations and the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be found in the institutions for the insane, dependent, defective and delinquent classes.

Section 1. That said laboratory and work shall be in charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum.

Section 2. For the aid of the director, there shall be appointed one anthropologist, one criminologist, one psychologist, one alienist, one neurologist, and one statistician, who shall be a mathematician, each at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, one translator at \$2,500 per annum, six stenographers and typewriters each at \$2,000 per



annum, and three clerks each at \$1,800 per annum, and three messengers each at \$900 per annum.

Section 3. That the director and specialists, if necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, may place themselves in communication with state and municipal and other officials of this and other countries.

Section 4. That for the proper equipment of and carrying on the work of said laboratory, the temporary employment of specialists and other help, the purchase of instruments of precision, books and periodicals, the printing of bulletins and for travelling expenses and subsis-

tence there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be required.

Section 5. That no appointment to said laboratory can be made, unless the appointee cannot be removed, except for cause.

Section 6. That the final purpose of all investigations made by this laboratory shall be the prevention and lessening of social evils through knowledge gained by the scientific study of their causes.

## Book Reviews

**Text-Book of Pathology.** Francis Delafield, M.D., LL.D., and T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., LL.D. Thirteenth edition, revised. 1354 pages, 810 illustrations, eighteen full page plates. Price \$10.00. William Wood and Company, 51 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1925.

When a text-book has reached its thirteenth edition it calls for little comment from the reviewer. Delafield and Prudden is one of the best established text-books of pathology in the English language, and it is kept thoroughly up to date by Dr. F. C. Wood. Two of its most commendable features are its completeness and its references. For a book of moderate size it is remarkable how seldom one consults it in vain. At the foot of almost every page references are to be found, and these as a rule are extremely full and cover the subject completely. Little new matter is included in the present edition, for in Dr. Wood's opinion few contributions have been made to morphological pathology during the last five years of sufficient importance to justify their inclusion.

WILLIAM BOYD

**Clinical Laboratory Medicine.** Henry H. Feinblatt, M.D. and Arnold H. Eggerth, A.B., A.M. 424 pages, 89 illustrations. Price \$5.00. Wm. Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1925.

The authors state that their aim has been to describe laboratory diagnostic procedures as they are presented to a laboratory worker in a general hospital, and to discuss their clinical significance and applications. An outline is given of the usual laboratory methods for examination of the blood, urine, gastric contents, spinal fluid and other secretions and excretions. Such procedures include the necessary chemical and bacteriological methods requisite and applicable for clinical laboratory diagnosis and a selection has been made of those methods which the authors have found useful in their own work. The applications of these methods as aids in diagnosis and treatment are shortly discussed in connection with each section and frequent references are made to original articles, should fuller details of methods and their significance be desired.

This book should prove useful for senior students, hospital internes and to that increasing group of men in practice who are equipped to employ these methods. The reviewer believes that a judicious selection of methods has been presented, and these have been given with sufficient fullness and clearness as to be readily followed.

W. T. CONNELL

**Selected Papers, Surgical and Pathological.** F. T. Paul, D.Sc., F.R.C.S. (Eng.) 284 pages, 23 plates. Price 15s. net. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., Convent Garden, London, 1925.

This volume represents the major contributions

of Mr. F. T. Paul to surgical and pathological literature, and has been issued, as stated in the preface, by his professional colleagues in the city of Liverpool, as a token of respect and affection on the occasion of Mr. Paul's seventy-fifth birthday.

The separate addresses are arranged in chronological order, 1881-1923, and so form an interesting picture of progress during the author's most active working years.

The pathological papers include a wide range of subjects and present the results of his researches in the morbid histology of such varying conditions as rodent ulcer, chronic mastitis, syphilis, and epithelioma of the lip.

Mr. Paul's chief claim to fame has been due to his work on intestinal surgery, and one of the most interesting chapters of the book is that in which he describes in order, his earliest series of cases requiring partial excision of the lower colon. In this chapter he indicates the stages through which he developed his technique of extra-peritoneal colectomy, a method which is followed, with very slight modifications, by most surgeons to-day. It is unfortunate that he has not received due credit for this very original work; it would certainly appear that he had made use of the main principles of the procedure some years before von Mikulicz, whose name—on this continent at any rate—the operation most frequently bears.

Throughout the book is to be found the evidence of the careful observation, intensive study and wise judgment that placed Mr. Paul among the leaders of the profession at the close of the last century.

N. S. SHENSTONE

**The Mechanical and Graphic Registration of the Heart Beat.** Sir Thomas Lewis, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., D.Sc., C.B.E. Third edition Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4., 1925.

This new edition of Lewis' work shows expansion in many respects since the last which issued in 1920. It contains upward of one hundred more pages, nearly fifty more illustrations and about two hundred new items in its bibliography. Even the title page has been improved. In the second edition it was Thomas Lewis; now it is Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E.

The preface, however, is quite familiar. It contains the same old vigorous plea for the rigid conditions of scientific research. Those who have had to be content chiefly with the art of medicine might wish that he had put his argument less bluntly. After all the book itself is the best exponent of the case which he presents for scientific methods. It is the fruit of nearly twenty years of laborious investigation in the field of electrocardiography, and adds not only to the science, but also to the art of medicine.

Lewis has the knack of writing lucidly on a somewhat technical subject and the busy doctor will have no difficulty in following him step by step through the in-